

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 21 of 1910.]

# REPORT

ON

## NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 21st May 1910.

### CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<b>I—FOREIGN POLITICS.</b>		<b>(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.</b>	
Political threats...	575	"The Sainthia Station" ...	578
Lord Lamington's speech ...	ib.	The grievances of 3rd class Railway passengers ...	579
Albania ...	576		
<b>II—HOME ADMINISTRATION.</b>		<b>(h)—General—</b>	
<b>(a)—Police—</b>		Pension to the late Mr. Jackson's family ... 579	
Allegation against a Police officer ...	576	Executive Council for Bengal ... ib.	
A Police complaint ...	ib.	"Private Secretary" ... ib.	
"Acquittal by the High Court" ...	577	"Importunity for privilege" ... ib.	
The Police shadowing Munshi Ram ...	ib.	<b>III—LEGISLATION.</b>	
A proscribed book ...	ib.	Nil.	
<i>Vartaman Rananiti</i> ...	ib.	<b>IV—NATIVE STATES.</b>	
Arms Act Licenses : a suggestion ...	ib.	Nil.	
Beacon Square ...	ib.	<b>V—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.</b>	
		Nil.	
<b>(b)—Working of the Courts—</b>		<b>VI—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
Legality of a Settlement Officer's entry into a private dwelling ...	577	"Edward VII in Heaven" ... 580	
		"His Most Gracious Majesty Edward VII, Emperor of India, is no longer in this world" ... ib.	
<b>(c)—Jails—</b>		"Ascension to Heaven" ... ib.	
Nil.		The death of His late Majesty ... ib.	
<b>(d)—Education—</b>		"India's Emperor in the next world" ... 582	
Mrs. Annie Besant's petition for a University ...	578	The late King-Emperor ... ib.	
Alleged action of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government against a National school ...	ib.	<i>Ibid</i> ... ib.	
Abolition of law classes in Sylhet and Cachar ...	ib.	<i>Ibid</i> ... ib.	
"The fate of students' hostels" ...	ib.	"Our Edward VII" ... ib.	
"The Aligarh College : a foreign student expelled" ...	ib.	"The late King and the new King" ... 583	
"The system of education in Bengal" ...	ib.	"Death of the British Emperor" ... ib.	
<b>(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.</b>		"Emperor Edward VII" ... ib.	
Nil.		<i>Ibid</i> ... ib.	
<b>(f)—Questions affecting the land—</b>		"The dead King and the new King" ... ib.	
Nil.		"Terrible sorrowful news" ... ib.	
		"The King's death" ... 584	
		The death of His Majesty King Edward VII ... ib.	
		<i>Ibid</i> ... ib.	



## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS—concluded.

The death of His Majesty King Edward VII	584
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
The death of His Majesty King Edward VII	585
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
"The Emperor Edward VII"	ib.
"Passage to another world"	ib.
"Journey to eternity; world-wide mourning"	586
The dead King ...	ib.
"King Edward VII, Emperor of India, gone to the next world" ...	ib.
"The peace-loving Emperor"	ib.
"The Royal funeral"	ib.
"The Emperor's greeting"	ib.
"The Royal message"	ib.
"The new Emperor's visit to India"	587
"Coronation of the new Emperor"	ib.
"The new Emperor and Empress"	588
"The Empress Mary"	ib.
"The Queen-mother's grief: Queen Alexandra's lament"	ib.
"The thanks of the Queen-Dowager"	589
Cow-killing ...	ib.
"Unseating through marriage"	ib.
The Pennsylvania murder ...	ib.

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS—concluded.

A Hindu league in Calcutta ...	589
"Rulers and the Ruled" ...	ib.
Question in Parliament regarding Aravinda Ghosh	590

## URIYA PAPERS.

The economic condition of the land-holders in Orissa as affected by the enhancement of Government revenue in the last Settlement	590
Mrs Suranghee a good lady doctor	591
A Railway complaint	ib.
Public health in Balasore	ib.
<i>Ibid</i> ...	ib.
A new Association at Balasore	592
The anniversary of the Utal Association	ib.
A farewell meeting in Mayurbhanj	ib.
Bengali-Uriya disputes in Orissa	ib.
The Subarnapur Middle Vernacular School in Banki deserves to be converted into a Middle English School	ib.
The Karmayogin sedition case	ib.
The demise of His late Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII deeply mourned	593



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1910.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<b>BENGALI.</b>					
1	"Bangabandhu"	Calcutta	Weekly	Barendra Lal Mukerjee, Brahmin, age 33.	1,000
2	"Bangaratna"	Banaghat	Do.	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 30	The paper is not widely circulated.
3	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 53	15,000
4	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.K.M.S., Brahmin, age 49.	800
5	"Basudeva"	Calcutta	Do.	Kedar Nath Bharati, Brahmin, age 35	1,000
6	"Basumati"	Ditto	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati	15,000
7	"Birbhum Hitaishi"	Suri	Do.	Bibhuti Bhusan Paitandi, Mukhtear	300
8	"Birbhum Varta"	Do.	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37.	800
9	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha	900 to 1,000
10	"Chinsura Vartayaha"	Chinsura	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 42	850
11	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta	Daily	Panchowri Banerji, Brahmin	5,000
12	"Dainik Chandrika"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	400
13	"Dharma"	Ditto	Weekly	Aravinda Ghosh, Kayastha, age 45	2,000
14	"Dharma-o-Karma"	Ditto	Monthly		
15	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura	Weekly	Shibnarain Bannerji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin.	1,500
16	"Ekata"	Calcutta	Do.	No fixed Editor in evidence. Principal contributor is Hari Dhan Kundu, Teli, age 34 years.	1,000
17	"Hitavadi"	Ditto	Do.	Panchowri Banerji, Brahmin	30,000
18	"Hindusthan"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	1,000
19	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat	Do.	Behary Lal Roy	600
20	"Jasohar"	Jessore	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
21	"Kalyani"	Magura	Do.	Biswar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayastha.	1,200
22	"Karmayogin"	Howrah	Do.	Amarendra Nath Chatterji, B.A., Brahmin, age 32.	2,000
23	"Khulnavasi"	Khulna	Do.		
24	"Manbhum"	Purulia	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 37.	About 300
25	"Matribhumi"	Chandernagore	Do.	Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu	500
26	"Medini Bandhav"	Midnapore	Do.		
27	"Mihir-o-Sudhakar"	Calcutta	Do.	Sayyid Osman, Muhammadan, age 36; Maulvi Reyazuddin Ahmad, Muhammadan.	4,000
28	"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	Saidabad	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	Small.
29	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta	Tri-weekly	Rev. Lal Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 24.	300
30	"Nayak"	Ditto	Daily	Priya Nath Guha, Kayastha, age 37	3,000
31	"Nihar"	Contai	Weekly	Madhusadhan Jana, age 50	200
32	"Pallivarta"	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 36	400
33	"Pallivasi"	Kalna	Do.	Sosi Bhusan Banerji, Brahmin, age 44	600
34	"Prachar"	Calcutta	Monthly		
35	"Prasun"	Katwa	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 45; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 39.	500
36	"Pratihar"	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 61.	Poor.
37	"Purulia Darpan"	Purulia	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 38.	About 300
38	"Ratnakar"	Asansol	Do.	Rakhal Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 27; Gopal Chandra Mitra, Kayastha, age 62.	500
39	"Samaj Darpan"	Salkia	Do.	Purna Chandra Mukherji, Brahmin, age 48.	140
40	"Samay"	Calcutta	Do.	Ganendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 56.	300
41	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	Daily	Purna Chandra Ghattak, Brahmin, age 45.	60
42	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	Weekly	Shiva Nath Sastri M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	7,000
43	"Sevika"	Diamond Harbour	Monthly		
44	"Soltan"	Calcutta	Weekly	Maulvi Muhammad Monirassam, Musalman.	1,500



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<b>BENGALI—conold.</b>					
45	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Mrinal Kanti Ghose, Kayastha, age 39	2,000
46	"Twenty-four Parganas Vartavaha."	Bhawanipur	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 27.	1,000
<b>HINDI.</b>					
47	"Banga Kesri" ...	Calcutta ...	Fortnightly	Newsadika Lal, Kayastha, age 26	200
48	"Bharat Bandhu" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	.....	.....
49	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Mahabir Prasad, Vaisya, age 36; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47.	3,200
50	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore	Do.	Ram Kishore Singh, Ondhia Kurma, age 30,	500
51	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 36	1,000
52	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott	1,000
53	"Jain Pataka" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	.....	.....
54	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	Hari Kisson Joahar, Khettri, age 31	6,000
55	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rao Purandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 28.	3,000
56	"Lakshmi Upadesh Lahri" ...	Gaya ...	Monthly	.....	.....
57	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	S. K. Tebrevala, Hindu, age 35	500
58	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 40	300
59	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa	200
60	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Shukul Narain Panday, Brahmin, age 35.	255
61	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur	Do.	Pandit Jaganand	142
62	"Bara Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
63	"Burman Samachar" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly	.....	.....
<b>PERSIAN.</b>					
64	"Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 59	1,000
<b>URDU.</b>					
65	"Al Panch" ...	Bankipore	Weekly	Syed Husain, Muhammadan, age 36...	250
66	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quazi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 36.	400
67	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 40.	350
<b>URIYA.</b>					
68	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly	Bhagiratti Misra, Brahmin, age 41	.....
69	"Manorama" ...	Baripada ...	Do.	.....	.....
70	"Nilachal Samachar" ...	Puri ...	Do.	Baidya Nath Singh, Sikh, age 32	700
71	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra ..	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Chasa, age 35.	.....
72	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	Harish Chandra Sarkar, Sadgope, age 53.	500
73	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 48	600
74	"Utkal Darpan" ...	Sambalpur	Do.	.....	.....
75	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy, age 76	1,000
76	"Utkal Sakti" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
77	"Utkal Varta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Moni Lall Moherana, Karmokar, age 43.	500



*Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers.*

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
26A	"Muhammadi" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
43A	"Surbarnabanik" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
8A	"Biswadut" ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	.....	.....



Admission to, and residence in, of the United States

No.	Name of Applicant	Where born	Age	Admission to U.S.	Residence in U.S.
38	"Hawkins"	...	...	...	...
39	"Hawkins"	...	...	...	...
40	"Hawkins"	...	...	...	...
41	"Hawkins"	...	...	...	...
42	"Hawkins"	...	...	...	...
43	"Hawkins"	...	...	...	...
44	"Hawkins"	...	...	...	...
45	"Hawkins"	...	...	...	...
46	"Hawkins"	...	...	...	...
47	"Hawkins"	...	...	...	...
48	"Hawkins"	...	...	...	...
49	"Hawkins"	...	...	...	...
50	"Hawkins"	...	...	...	...



## I—FOREIGN POLITICS.

REFERRING to Renter's telegram of 5th May regarding the explanation called for from Persia about the refusal of the joint loan offered by England and Russia, the *Namoi*

Political threats.

*Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th May says that the object of the neighbours in making this reference is nothing but to induce her to come to terms about it somehow or other. From the very day of the Anglo-Russian Convention, statesmen were convinced that its object was the geographical division of Persia.

The reply of Persia refusing the loan was plain enough; a fresh reference has no meaning; except diverting her attention from her internal affairs.

A correspondence of an unjust paper like the *Times* of London, referring to the loan, says that the refusal of Persia is not due to the hard terms but to other causes, such as the collection of and increases in the revenue, better prices secured for State jewels, etc.; but there are some other English papers which are more justice-loving than the *Times*, and they attribute this refusal to the creditors demanding the control of the finance, the right of first refusal of railway concessions to Russia and England in the north and the south, appointment of foreign officers to control the Russian army, right of navigation on the Urumia to Russia, pledging the Customs and payment of a very high rate of interest, viz., 7 per cent.

The object of the last but one condition was to make the revenue pledged for the total amount of loan.

As for the high rate of interest, the paper points out that in India, which is made to pay a very high rate of interest, Government gets money at only 4 per cent. The *Times* admits that the rate is very high, but says it is not so high for Persia.

The Powers have now seen that Persia is not so hard pressed or ignorant as to accept such hard and shameful terms.

The Persians know that the object of the Powers was to take advantage of Persia's weakness. The Powers also know that by refusing the loan, she did not mean to terminate her friendship with Russia, for it was to them that she first applied for a loan. However, the Persians are convinced that any loan from her neighbours, even unconditional and without interest, would be ruinous to her.

As for the threats that Persia had no right to ask a loan from Germany, or that England and Russia had the right of first refusal, etc., Sir Edward Grey, while replying in Parliament, cited no authority for his statement, for he had none.

By her alliance with Russia, England has not lost politically alone, but has compromised her name too.

The Russians know that sooner or later England will have to give up Russians lead so far as Persia is concerned.

The Russians wish to make up their loss which they sustained in Manchuria, by encroaching upon Persia, but they are utterly mistaken there. Should they not withdraw from Persia of their own accord, they will be driven away from the Caucasus provinces, and will find no rest till they have reached St. Petersburg itself.

The English have no particular views about Persia, but they follow Russia out of courtesy to that Power.

The difficulties created by Persia are of its own making, for there are Russian worshippers in the country who are always for foreign aid.

The paper concludes by calling upon the Persians to be up and doing before it is too late, as the neighbours are gradually encroaching upon Persia, and if they do not stir, they will be surrounded on all sides by foreign troops in the name of peace and order.

2. The *Namoi Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 9th May reproduces the speech of Lord Lamington delivered before the English Parliament. He first asked the

Lord Lamington's speech.

NAMAI MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
May 8th, 1910.

NAMAI MUQADDAS  
HABUL MATIN,  
May 9th, 1910.



Members if they could give an account of what they knew about the Anglo-Russian loan to Persia, and then went on as follows :—

The attempts of the Persians to form Constitutional Government have till now been worthy of trust and praise, and their firmness in encountering difficulties speaks highly of their qualifications. The first part of the Anglo-Russian convention shows that both the Powers agreed to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, but this part of the agreement has not been given effect to.

The paper assures the readers that if foreign troops and interference be withdrawn from Persia, the Persians will strengthen their position, restore peace and order in the country, and improve their Constitutional Government. The paper is confident that the Persians can manage their internal affairs without any foreign loan.

The conditions of the loan were never acceptable. When this petty loan was first asked for, the representatives of the two Powers did not think it advisable to help the Persians in strengthening their power while the loan was required for the organisation of the army and management of the State.

Now it appears from papers that Germany has come forward to remove the wants of Persia by offering a loan. Although the paper is not sufficiently informed on the subject, it is of opinion that the interference of a third Power is not expected to do the needful and if any such interference be at all allowed, our position in Central Asia will be threatened. The paper has however been informed that the Persians have sent a Commission to India to enlist the sympathy of the Indian Muhammadans. In case the integrity of Persia is affected, the paper fears that the dignity of that country would fall in the eyes of the Indians. On the other hand, if Persia be allowed to retain her position, India will ever remain safe from a Russian attack. The paper also refers to the *Times* that admired Persia in the beginning, but is now bent upon a contrary course. It is worth mentioning here that a few days before the *Times* wrote a criticism on the works of "Warren Hastings" in which it said that Hastings came to Calcutta from the Persian Gulf, and informed His Excellency the Viceroy of India that the Persians were taking steps to expel the Turks out of Europe and reach Constantinople. Having access to the Persian Gulf, they might get possession of Asia as well.

ALPUNCH,  
May. 8th, 1910.

3. Referring to the Reuter's telegram about the Albanian revolt, the *Alpunch* [Bankipore] of the 8th May finds it

Albania.

difficult to form an opinion from the conflicting telegrams, one of which says that Albanians have got possession of the Kachanak valley. They stopped the train. The passengers were not hurt, but the Turkish troops were obliged to make over their arms. The Turkish women are consequently restless. The paper suggests that if the Parliament, with a view to suppress the rebellion and stop bloodshed, grant freedom to Albania, all the unrest will be removed.

## II—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a)—Police.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
May 12th, 1910.

4. Referring to the acquittal by the High Court of one Sasi Bhusan Maity who was sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge of Midnapore, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 12th May writes :—

Allegation against a Police officer.

In the course of their judgment, the learned Judges remarked that there was no reliable evidence against the accused excepting his confession, which, again, appeared to their lordships to have been made at the instigation of the Police Inspector. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor is invited to the case.

BASUMATI,  
May 14th, 1910.

5. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 14th May, in referring to the view held by the High Court that the confession made by Sasi Maiti, who was lately sentenced by the

A Police complaint.



Sessions Judge of Midnapur to transportation for life for having murdered a boy named Nilmani, was not voluntary, remarks:—

One more feather in the cap of the police. Will the authorities punish the Police officers who secured this confession?

6. Referring to the acquittal by the High Court of one Sasi Bhushan Maiti, who had been sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Midnapur to transportation for life on a charge of murder, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 14th May writes:—

"Acquittal by the High Court." The learned Judges who heard the appeal in the High Court say in their judgment: "There is no reliable evidence against the accused, excepting the man's own confession. But a perusal of the papers in connection with the case makes it appear to us that this confession was not voluntary, but made under persuasion by the Police Inspector."

The case deserves the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor.

7. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 14th May is lost in wonder to see that Srijiut Munshi Ram, late of Haridwar Gurukul, is being shadowed by the Police, and cannot say when Government would be convinced of the fact that men of who ripe age, who have received English education who have attained a who follow a religion which has much of English in it, and have English ideas running as it, were, through their very veins, can never entertain any hostile feeling against the English Government. If men like Munshi Ram cherish any such feeling, why, every Englishman may also be suspected of doing the same.

8. The *Rasumati* [Calcutta] of the 14th May, in referring to the order proscribing the *Vartaman Rananiti*, asks Government to state what people are to do in these cases. A proscribed book. Not every one of them reads the Gazettes and it is desirable therefore that the list of books proscribed should be published in the Vernacular papers.

9. Referring to notification of the Bengal Government proscribing the book *Vartaman Rananiti* and forfeiture of the same to Government, the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 15th May suggests that a notice of the order should be circulated to all the zamindars and patwaris for communication to the ryots, who otherwise may be put to trouble for their ignorance as very few people have a chance of seeing the *Calcutta Gazette*.

10. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th May points out that in Madras there is a rule permitting holders of fire-arms under a license, when they fail to get a fresh license to continue holding them, to secure a fresh license simply to keep those arms for a year with them, during which they must get a purchaser for them. If they fail to get a purchaser during the period, they have then to deposit the arms in the thana. The paper asks for a similar rule for Bengal and the other Indian Provinces.

11. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th May complains of the inconvenience and annoyance caused to the people who go to Beadon Square for their evening promenading, owing to the presence of the noisy crowd of mehtars and sweepers who have of late begun to flock there every evening.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

12. Referring to the enhancement of sentences by the High Court in the settlement case in the Monghyr district, in which a Settlement Officer searched the house of a zamindar and found some rent receipts being burnt, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 14th May is not satisfied with the judgment of the Justices Holmwood and Harrington as if is silent on the point of legality of the search by a Settlement Officer, as well as with the enhancement of the sentences.

BANGAVASI,  
May 14th, 1910.

BHARAT MITRA,  
May 14th, 1910.

RASUMATI,  
May 14th, 1910.

BIR BHARAT,  
May 15th, 1910.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
May 15th, 1910.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
May 18th, 1910.

BHARAT MITRA,  
May 14th, 1910.



ALPANCH,  
May 8th, 1910.

13. Referring to Mrs. Annie Besant's application for obtaining a charter for the proposed Hindu University of Benares, the *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 8th May approves of the observations of the Lahore "Paissa Akhbar," that Muhammadans had no reason to sign this application, and says that the two Biharis who volunteered to do so did it on their own responsibility.

The paper further remarks that if these Muhammadans represent their community, well and good; otherwise what weight can be attached to their self constituted leadership?

NAYAK,  
May 10th, 1910.

14. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th May says:—  
It has been reported that recently a Sub-Inspector of Police went to the National school at Bhola in the Barisal district and wanted to take away the school register and other books. But the Head-master of the school refused to make them over to the policeman without warrant. The Sub-Inspector became highly irritated at this and threatened the Head-master with pains and penalties. It is said that the police officer had orders to enquire whether the guardians of any students of the school were in the public service, and that he wanted the books for this enquiry. It is also said that such public servants as have their wards in that school have received indirect orders for taking them out of it. If the report is true, the large-mindedness of the Government must be indeed laudable!

NAYAK,  
May 10th, 1910.

15. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th May says that the inhabitants of Sylhet and Cachar have petitioned against the order of abolition of the law classes in those places. But considering the hostile attitude of the Government against law colleges in the mufassal, it will be too much to expect that the petition will have any effect.

PALLIVARTA,  
May 10th, 1910.

16. Referring to the proposed withdrawal of Government grant to students' hostels in Calcutta, the *Pallivarta* [Calcutta] of the 10th May says that the authorities of all private colleges in the city have, in a conference of themselves, protested against the proposal. It is hoped that, considering the reasonableness of the protest, Government will desist from changing the present arrangements.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
May 14th, 1910.

17. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th May reproduces from the *Manchester Guardian* a letter, in which a Muhammadan correspondent to that paper takes exception to the alleged removal of an Egyptian student from the Aligarh College under the advice of the Government of India.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
May 15th, 1910.

18. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th May writes that the English education which the Universities impart does not strengthen the character or morals of the Bengali, but rather makes him luxurious beyond his means. Even as it is, the bread-problem is serious enough for the middle-class Bengali, and yet the University authorities are making their education still more expensive. The latest move in this direction is a three-year-course for the B. L. The Bar has been open to talent, irrespective of money, and this is now going to be closed. Success at the Bar never depends on a mere theoretical training in the law, hence the Barristership examination has always been more or less nominal. As the one avenue to fortune now open to Bengalis is about to be closed, one feels inclined to remark that the authorities will be glad to see the Bengalis starving.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

BIRBHUM VARTA,  
May 14th, 1910.

19. The *Birbhum Varta* [Suri] of the 14th May complains of the inconvenience caused to Indian ladies travelling by rail, owing to there being no waiting-room set apart for them at the railway station at Sainthia (on the East Indian Railway).



20. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th May writes that agitation of any railway grievance leads to a temporary mending of the evil complained of. But things soon revert to the old ways. In this wise, the Railway officials whose duty it is to see 3rd class passengers into the carriages do their work generally most inhumanly, as though the passengers were to much luggage or cattle. Cannot the Railway Board mend matters?

DAILY HITAVADI,  
May 15th, 1910.

21. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 15th May says that Lord Morley has done well by granting pensions to the widow and the mother of Mr. Jackson, the murdered Magistrate of Nashik. All India will admit the justice of these pensions.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
May 15th, 1910.

22. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 14th May does not understand why the Government does not see the simple, straight-forward course of writing the two Bengals and giving it an Executive Council, which would have the effect of allaying the present unrest in the country, as well as reducing the expenditure caused by the duplication of the administrative machinery. An Executive Council for Western Bengal alone would not only enhance the already increased cost of Government, but add to the heart-burning caused by the partition among the people of East Bengal.

BEHARAT MITRA,  
May 14th, 1910.

23. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 14th May says that the Telegraph desires to see Indians as Private Secretaries of Heads of the Governments of this country. The writer says that Lord Dalhousie once offered an Assistant Private Secretaryship to the late Babu Hara Chandra Ghosh, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta. What was possible 60 years ago, is much more possible now; for there are now more able men in the country than there were at that time. Indian Private Secretaries can render very good service to rulers by their knowledge of the country. It was rumoured that Sir George Clarke would take an Indian Private Secretary. And it is hoped that the rumour will turn out to be true.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
May 14th, 1910.

24. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 14th May says, that after acquiring special seats on Legislative Councils, the Mussalmans are now clamouring for similar privileges on Municipalities, District and Local Boards and Universities. The granting of special seats on Legislative Councils to Mussalmans is itself a grave evil. Lord Morley was forced to it by the hostile attitude of Conservatives like Lord Curzon and of the Mussalmans headed by Mr. Amir Ali. Mr. Amir Ali has now become a Privy Councillor, and as such he is debarred from acting as a political leader. But in spite of this he is leading the Mussalmans in the political field, and with him as their leader the Mussalmans are continually importuning for new and new privileges. The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has recently strongly expressed himself against the aspiration of the Punjab Mussalmans to acquire special seats on Municipal Boards. Sir Louis Dane has censured them for desiring separation from the Hindus, while the latter are willing to act in unison with them. It is a truly statesman-like attitude that His Honour has taken, and the Viceroy and the Secretary of State will be bound to adopt it. The evil that has somehow crept into the Legislative Councils must be removed sooner or later, and it is necessary that it should be removed. The Mussalmans should know that it will be foolishness on their part to try to force the hands of the Government and bring an excessive tension to bear on the thread of privilege they are in possession of. The Hindu's patience is unbounded. He is a fatalist and believes that both the Reforms and the special privileges for Mussalmans are ordinances of Fate. But fate is not a slave of the Mussalman. They must be highly mistaken if they think that they will always be able to make the Government show unjust partiality towards them. Besides this, it is a great sin to desire to lead the Sovereign astray from the right path. We have always held, continues the

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
May 14th, 1910.



writer, and still hold that the aberration that has taken place owing to special circumstances will, sooner or later, disappear, and justice and impartiality will rule the conduct of the rulers. The English know perfectly well that the Hindus deserve to be equally treated by them. The Liberals have come to realise that the Liberal Ministry was drawn to a wrong course of action by the blindness of Tories and Anglo-Indians. The Moderate section of Conservatives also now see the mistake. Many Tories and Anglo-Indians now feel that the Government will be put in a very difficult position, if the Musalmans are allowed to take greater and greater advantages of the indulgence they receive at its hands. The Musalmans also should understand that such conduct on their part is sure to lead the Government to difficulties, and the empire to danger. Intelligent Musalmans are surely realising this. It cannot be difficult even for the Musalmans to understand that impartiality is the sole criterion of good government, and that any deviation from it is extremely unfortunate for the subject-people. A right should be sought to be acquired but not a favour. What should in justice and reason be one's own, that is honourable; what should not in justice and reason be one's own, that is dishonourable. He follows the right path who seeks to acquire what should be his own; but not the man who seeks to acquire what should not be his own and eternally begs for favours. The Musalmans should beware. Their leaders should, by all means, try to prevent their ambition from running in a wrong direction, and any section of their community from being blinded by unbecoming pertinacity.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
May 3rd, 1910.

25. The *Education Gazette* [Chinsura] of the 3rd May, printed all over with black borders, says, in the course of a long obituary article on the death of King Edward VII, that His late Majesty fully justified by his magnificent rule the magnanimous sentiments he had given expression to in the Proclamation issued at the time of his coronation. He was very peace-loving and by his liberal statesmanship falsified the prophecy of Prince Bismark that the Boer War would bring the ruin of England. It is extremely unfortunate that such a monarch did not live long.

KHULNAVASI,  
May 7th, 1910.

26. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 7th May (received on the 12th May 1910) records with the deepest grief the death of His late Majesty and says that the sad event has cast a gloom over the whole Empire. The paper offers its respectful condolence to the Royal Family and writes that as soon as the mournful news reached Khulna all the offices, courts and schools were closed.

JAGARAN,  
May 8th, 1910.

27. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 8th May, printed with thick black borders, says that the sudden demise of King Edward VII has thrown all India, nay the whole world, into mourning. His late Majesty was a friend of the poor, a lover of his subjects, and otherwise endowed with innumerable good qualities. We, concludes the writer, express whole-hearted sympathy with the Royal Family in their severe bereavement. May the late Emperor's soul rest in peace.

NAMAI MUQADDAS,  
HABUL MATIN,  
May 9th, 1910.

28. In noticing the death of His Gracious Majesty Edward VII, the *Namai Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 9th May has the following complimentary remarks about His late Majesty:—

His Gracious Majesty Edward VII reigned for ten years. No English King has ever been known so peaceful. His reign commenced with restoration of peace in Transvaal and ended with the withdrawal of the English troops from the Somali land. His Gracious Majesty disliked war and bloodshed and preferred peace. His reign has never been marked with any serious war or bloodshed. Consequently the English did not suffer any financial stress and were therefore prosperous. Before his accession he was known to have singular ideas about administration and had no intimate relations with any Ruling Power, but his love of peace has now secured a friendly union with all



the Powers, and thereby made the English Government very strong without incurring any expense or loss of troops.

His Majesty very often used to go out on friendly visits to other Powers and Rulers and solved every political and economical problem in consultation with them and their Foreign Ministers. For instance, Russia, which was known to be England's enemy for a hundred years, became her friend through the efforts of His Majesty. The meeting of the two monarchs at Reval confirmed this friendship, but the Persians consider the interview as being the cause of the dissolution of their own Parliament and of the Russian interference in Persia.

The Persians generally admired His Majesty's love for something new and freedom from formalities. During His reign great political revolutions took place in Persia and the English did remarkable service in preserving the independence of Persia. Consequently the demise of His Majesty has much affected the Persians who join the English in their mourning on this sad occasion. The paper on behalf of the Persians expresses its condolence to the English and wishes His present Majesty George V good luck and prosperity.

The paper in another article on the same subject goes on to say that the demise of His Majesty has been a great blow to England in its present critical situation. He was much liked by the English on account of his ripe age, knowledge, experience, patience, and peace-loving nature, and every difficulty was likely to be amicably settled through His Majesty's intervention. His Majesty's relations with other Powers precluded any fear of any attack on the English influence. Last year, in a speech to the Lords, His Majesty said that civil war was bad and internal contention caused loss to the rights of the Government. England is today on the threshold of a civil war. His Majesty's demise has consequently created great anxiety among the English people.

His Majesty George V has ascended the throne, but evidently the people of England and the politicians of all other Governments do not entertain the same hopes from him as they did from the late King-Emperor. It is said that His late Majesty was a patron of the "Liberals" whereas His present Majesty is well disposed towards the "Conservatives."

No doubt the influence of the English with foreigners will be reduced if the present strife at home does not come to an end soon, specially when there is so much political fervour among the various Powers of Europe.

The foremost of all the political subjects now-a-days are the affairs of Persia and Central Asia.

The visit of Mr. Isvolsky, the Foreign Minister for Russia, to England and Berlin and his interview with His late Majesty and the Foreign Minister for Germany were connected with the events in Central Asia. With skill, the Persians can maintain their strength in these days of political activity provided they shake off their fear.

Russia will have no influence in Persia. Germany can fare no better in Central Asia. England having her own troubles at home cannot dare fight Germany and will shortly be obliged to cease co-operation with Russia in oppressing Persia. Such being the state of things, Russia will have no alternative but to submit to Germany. The Persians should however be careful not to fall under the clutches of Germany, having escaped those of Russia.

After the accession of His Majesty George V, the Liberals are not expected to be in power much longer and it may be pointed out that as matters stand at present the Government of Conservatives is better than that of the Liberals for Persia. This Conservative party has been one of the causes of nullifying the Anglo-Russian Convention that stood in the way of the progress of Persia, for they opposed the Convention from its very beginning and many of the Liberals too now do the same, and are for Russia's withdrawing from the Persian territory.

The paper observes that the death of His late Majesty is in no way harmful to Persia. On the other hand a close and all-round examination of the changes that are going on reveals the fact that the dark clouds that were hanging over the horizon of her rule are clearing away, provided the Persians carefully follow the rules of politics and be not trodden down like Transvaal, and Morocco by Germany. The Persians should know that Germany also



looks to her own interest and has no consanguine relation whatsoever with us. At least they must keep in view that if they allow Germany to take one step forward they should see that other Powers should retrace two steps backwards. In conclusion the paper hopes that the Germans will never before commit no mistake.

PALLIVARTA,  
May 10th, 1910.

29. The *Pallivarta* [Bongong] of the 10th May mourns the unexpected death of King Edward VII and says that the whole country mourns for His late Majesty. "India's Emperor in the next world." Such a good monarch it is not always the lot of every country to possess. The late Emperor was the worthy son of his worthy mother. May his soul rest in eternal peace in heaven.

BANGABANDHU,  
May 11th, 1910.

30. The *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 11th May is deeply grieved to record the death of His late Majesty Emperor Edward VII, and says:—

Hindus are well known for their devotion to their sovereign. We have said a hundred times, and we say it again, that, however much we may carry on the *swadehi* agitation or preach the boycott, whatever we may say in favour of national education and trial by arbitration, however much we may expose the short-comings of the police, we are all loyal. Oh that we could see our late sovereign among us just as we would have wished to see him—the all-powerful Suzerain of India, and not the "limited monarch" of the British Empire!

MURSHIDABAD  
HITAISHI,  
May 11th, 1910.

31. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 11th May published an elegy on His late Majesty Emperor Edward VII.

SANJIVANI,  
May 12th, 1910.

32. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 12th May, printed with black borders, says all Indians loved their late King, although most of them never saw him. His Imperial mother used to be called mother by them. None has ever heard Queen Victoria being spoken ill of by even the worst of men. As her son, King Edward VII used to be loved by all; when in 1875 he came to India, his simplicity, generosity and sympathetic nature won the hearts of all Indians. Whenever any calamity such as famine, flood or earthquake has happened in India, His late Majesty's helping hand has never failed to minister to his suffering subjects. The memory of this royal kindness lingers in the minds of all Indians. The hopeful message which His late Majesty sent to them after the death of his August Mother still rings in their ears. In his Proclamation issued at the time of the Delhi Darbar and at the Jubilee of Queen Victoria's Proclamation, he promised to maintain the political rights of the Indians. Besides promises, he actually desired to rule the country with the advice of representatives of its inhabitants. The newly constituted Legislative Councils are merely feint expressions of this desire. Had he lived ten years more, Indians would surely have received a much larger share in the administration of this country. In 1905, when India was seething with agitation, he sent his only son to learn the state of the country. With his death ends all hope of the Indians. A friend of the poor, the sight of tormenting diseases used to bring tears to his eyes, and his heart was always with the oppressed. His Indian subjects always loved him for all these stirring qualities of the heart, and so his demise is being universally mourned here. May his soul rest in peace! King George V now adorns the throne. He knows the aspirations of the Indians. He has resolved to follow the footsteps of his illustrious father. May this auspicious resolution be effectual and make him beloved of his Indian subjects like his father.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
May 12th, 1910.

33. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 12th May writes:—

"Our Edward VII." Our Emperor Edward VII is no more. After a brief reign of scarcely ten years, a reign which was marked by many a noble act of head and heart, His Majesty has left this world throwing the whole of his vast Empire into the deepest sorrow. India always enjoyed a warm corner in the heart of Edward VII, and His Majesty has done all that a constitutional monarch can do to better the condition of his Indian subjects. The whole country, therefore, mourns his death, and sheds copious tears of grief. Oh! that he could live even as long as that goddess, his August Mother!



34. The *Pratihar* [Berhampur] of the 12th May appears in black borders as a sign of mourning for the death of the late King-Emperor, and publishes a highly appreciative obituary notice of His Majesty. The paper also wishes the new King a long and prosperous reign.

PRATIHAR,  
May 12th, 1910.

35. In a long obituary notice of the death of His late Majesty Emperor Edward VII, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 12th May laments His Majesty's sudden and unexpected death, after a brief reign of nine years, during which he did much useful work, which will immortalise his sacred memory. The paper offers its respectful condolence to the Royal Family, and prays for the welfare of His late Majesty's soul.

SRI SRI VISHNU  
PRIYA-O-ANANDA  
BAZAR PATRIKA,  
May 12th, 1910.

26. The *Prasun* [Katwa] of the 13th May says that India mourns the unexpected death of King Edward VII, just as she mourned the death of Queen Victoria. After a brilliant reign of only nine years, King Edward died at an age which cannot be called mature in the climate of England. May the new King live long to rule well in the path followed by his illustrious father and grandmother!

PRASUN,  
May 13th, 1910.

37. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th May in dwelling on the many virtues of His late Majesty recalls how on the occasion of his visit to Calcutta in 1875 he behaved in the most affable and gracious way possible towards his Indian subjects, patronising their articles and artizans and conforming to their usages as in bowing in right Hindu style to the wife of the late Rai Jagadananda Mukerjee Bahadur who was his host for the time being, and walking on foot among the crowd which had assembled to witness the illuminations in his honour. The paper concludes:—

HITAVADI,  
May 13th, 1910.

There is no language strong enough to express our grief adequately. From the fact that our Monarch reigns but does not rule, that he remains uncontaminated by the actual day-to-day work of administration, he is always revered by his subjects, English and Indian, as a benevolent god, a fountain of mercy and charity. We have hopes the new King will inherit his father's virtues. May God preserve the present ruling Family for long, and may we under its beneficent shadow continue always to pass our days as subjects happily!

38. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th May writes that by a cruel destiny His late Majesty did not enjoy sovereignty for long. And during his spell of office, short as it was, he was confronted with far too many political difficulties to do good to his people to the full extent he wished. Nevertheless the genuine love for his subjects, the deep statesmanship, and the other rare and great virtues which this noble and illustrious Sovereign found opportunities of displaying captivated even his enemies. And his beneficence was not confined to his own people and empire. The cause of the peace of the whole world has lost in him one of its most active and successful champions. We have hopes the new King will be able to carry on his father's traditions in this as in other respects. For he is the worthy son of his worthy father and the worthy grandson of his great grandmother. He comes to his inheritance at a critical time, but we are sure his beneficent influence will soon dispel the dark clouds now passing over the political sky of England. As for India, all the unrest and troubles here will be removed if only the policy recommended by His new Majesty on his return from India in his Guildhall speech is acted upon. More sympathy, charity and forbearance, these are the things we hunger for. His Majesty knows this and so we have hopes his influence will soon remove all our woes. Buoyed up with this great hope we cordially sing: "Praise to King George V!" May God make him happy and long-lived! This is the prayer of crores of Indian hearts.

HITAVADI,  
May 13th, 1910.

39. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 14th May says that the sudden death of King Edward VII has thrown all India into deep mourning. The Halley's Comet is said to have something to do with this. May God soothe the hearts of the members of the Royal Family.

RATNAKAR,  
May 14th, 1910.



KARMAYOGIN,  
May 13th, 1910.

40. The *Karmayogin* [Howrah] of the 13th May writes:—

"The King's death." Misfortunes never come singly—they always come in battalions. His Majesty the Emperor Edward VII suddenly departed from this world on Friday night, surrounded by his wife and children. As soon as this news was conveyed to India by telegraph all classes of citizens stopped work. The calamity came so quickly that the people had not had any time or opportunity to approach the feet of the Most High with prayers for His Majesty's longevity.

The people of India are passing their days amidst many troubles. To cap them all the Emperor now leaves them. When evil days come upon one, this is the way things happen. The unlucky have no happiness in store for them.

King Edward VII was one of the shining lights of the Western world. Who knew that the advent of Halley's Comet was to be followed by the death of this great soul? His late Majesty had not been on the throne for any length of time, but even during that short while he succeeded in captivating the hearts of the whole world, Western and Eastern, by his many virtues. Such a peace-loving sovereign is rarely to be found in history. His unselfishness and coolheaded statesmanship had stemmed the tide of unrest which had been flowing in the European world. A great heart has ceased to beat. It is a misfortune for the world no doubt. We are told that His late Majesty was a friend of India. The people of India had seen him once as Prince of Wales but they were denied the good-fortune and merit of seeing him after his coronation as King. Let the new King come once amongst us now and see the condition of his Indian subjects for himself. We pray for his welfare, and may he tread in the footsteps of his father and grandmother. The sufferings of the subjects are due to the sins of the King—so we pray to him that the subjects may not suffer. May God bless him.

DARUS SALTANAT,  
May 13th, 1910.

41. The *Darus Saltanat* [Calcutta] of the 13th May describes the universal grief that prevailed all over Calcutta on receipt of the intelligence of His Majesty's death.

The death of His Majesty King Edward VII.

BHARAT MITRA,  
May 14th, 1910.

42. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 14th May contains the photo pictures of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, His late Majesty King Edward, and their present Majesties King George and Queen Mary with a detailed account of the late King's life, illness and death, and of the universal grief caused thereby.

The paper concludes its article with a prayer for the long life of His Majesty King George, after quoting the substance of the Proclamation and His Majesty's Declaration.

HINDI BANGAVASI,  
May 16th, 1910.

43. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 16th May also contains the above pictures and details, and asks if the news about the ailment of His late Majesty King Edward was not suppressed owing to the political horizon of England not being clear.

Recalling the speech which His Majesty King George delivered in England after his Indian tour as Prince of Wales, the paper assures the people that the words should be considered as being engraved on stone and written with steel and therefore they should with one voice pray for His Majesty's long life, which on account of its sincerity will be acceptable to the Almighty.

HITVARTA,  
May 12th, 1910.

44. In noticing the death of His Gracious Majesty King Edward VII in pathetic terms, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 12th May writes:—

Ask any Hindu to-day what is loyalty and he will at once reply with tears in his eyes that it is an ornament of the mind. Let those selfish men who are always seeing sedition in their dreams, open their eyes and see how the Hindus have been grieved to lose their ruler. Loyalty is a mental feeling. It is an impulse of purity. Under its influence matters connected with thinking and judgment give way. Hence it is that in spite of our suffering from the ill-treatment of the Anglo-Indians our heart is overflowing with loyalty to-day.



The English language, the English rule and the English crown are the three factors which are working to bring about unity among the Indians. It is due to their working that all the Indians are calling this country as their own and every Indian as their brother. For this they are ever grateful to the King-Emperor Edward VII.

May God give His late Majesty rest in heaven.

The paper then prays for the long life of His Majesty King George V, and hopes His Majesty will act up to the words he used in describing the experience of his Indian tour, and thus secure still greater loyalty of the Indian subjects.

45. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 14th May says that the loss due to His Majesty King Edward's death is never to be forgotten. The heart is sent to pieces in publishing the sad news.

BIHAR BANDHU,  
May 14th, 1910.

The death of His Majesty King Edward VII.

46. The *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 12th May terms the death of His Majesty as a bolt from the blue, as it was so sudden and without any warning.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR,  
May 12th, 1910.

47. The *Siksha* [Arrah] in an extra issue dated the 8th instant notices the death of His Majesty Edward VII, and says that His late Majesty proved by his deed

SIKSHA,  
May 8th, 1910.

that a constitutional monarch even with his limited powers can, if he so desires, do much good to his subjects. In him England has lost a great statesman.

The paper also expresses his condolence on behalf of the people with His Majesty King George V, and hopes His Majesty would remember his words after his Indian tour in dealing with questions relating to this country.

48. In mourning the death of King Edward VII the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 14th May dwells on His late Majesty's rare spirit of sympathy and fellow-feeling for suffering humanity all over the world generally and in India specially. The latter country has lost in him a ruler whose graciousness she had tasted of, and whose debt in that respect she can never repay. His Majesty it was who really impelled the late Lord Lytton to indicate the famous Fuller Minute. And this one instance shows the true nobility of his soul. Proofs of his love for this land are to be found in his sending his son King George to India, and in his confirming his mother Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858. He hoped for much from the recent constitutional reforms. Let us also hope that the rights now granted will in the fulness of time lead to the conferring of greater rights yet on the Indians, so that His Majesty's name may shine bright in the annals of Indian progress.

BASUMATI,  
May 14th, 1910.

"The Emperor Edward VII."

May God grant King Edward's soul peace! And may his bereaved son and widow be consoled. May his bright example be followed by His present Majesty! We hope for much from King George, because of his remarks made after his return from India about the need of sympathy in Indian administration.

49. In an obituary notice of the death of His late Majesty, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 14th May writes:—

BANGAVASI,  
May 14th, 1910.

"Passage to another world."

Our good sovereign, Emperor Edward VII, is dead. The empire mourns his death. The minute guns express the sorrow of the people over whom he ruled, but for the short period of nine years, and their dull, sad booming is echoed from land to land, and the whole world joins in the grief of the British Empire. To His Majesty's Indian subjects, whom he used to love as his own children, the news of his death, shocking in its terrible suddenness, has come like a bolt from the blue. They had heard that their beloved Emperor was ill, and that his condition was causing great anxiety. They hoped that the merciful God would save him, as He had saved him on two previous occasions. But they little knew that even when from every heart was going forth the prayer that the life of their gracious Sovereign might yet be spared for many a year of good work, the icy hand of Death wrested him away from those he loved and was so well loved by. Emperor Edward VII is gone, and we shall never see his like again. Shut are those eyes which but a few days ago were beaming with intelligence and wisdom. Cold lies our great Sovereign who was a king amongst kings, a kind-hearted



ruler, and one of the greatest statesmen of the modern era. For ever silent is the heart which always went forth to the miserable and the distressed.

We had him in our midst once, and we all fondly remember how His Majesty, then the Prince of Wales, conquered our hearts by his genial nature, his kindness, and his sympathy for India's millions. His visit to India taught him that Indians were sometimes very rudely treated by Englishmen. And we all know how His Majesty got Lord Lytton to publicly condemn this in the Resolution in connection with the murder of an Indian syce by Mr. Fuller of Agra. It is thirty-five years now that we saw His Majesty here, and we always used to think that he was the same robust young man, full of life and full of vigour. And our heart always longed to see him again. But he is gone, gone from us for ever. The grief caused by the death of his august mother, Victoria the Good, was mitigated when he ascended the throne; and the love, the popularity, and the loyalty he inspired in the minds of his people were no less than what were enjoyed by the late Queen-Empress herself.

The people of India always occupied a warm corner in His Majesty's heart, and he took every opportunity to assure them that the love which he felt for them when he visited their country in 1875 was never to be diminished. Our good King-Emperor is gone, but his sacred memory will be cherished for ever.

We offer our respectful condolence to Queen Alexandra and to King George V, and pray that God may give comfort to their afflicted hearts. May our present King-Emperor live long and follow in the footsteps of his great father.

BIRBHUM-VARTA,  
May 14th, 1910.

50. The *Birbhum Varta* [Suri] of the 14th May appears in black borders as a sign of mourning for the death of the late King-Emperor, and contains a highly appreciative obituary notice of His late Majesty.

CHINSURA  
VARTAVAHA,  
May 15th, 1910.

51. The *Chinsura Vartavaha* [Chinsura] of the 15th May appears in black borders—out of respect to the memory of His late Majesty, and expresses sympathy with the Royal Family in their bereavement.

PURULIA DARPAN,  
May 16th, 1910.

52. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 16th May, printed with black borders, attributed the death of King Edward VII to the appearance of Halley's Comet, and says all India mourns for his late Majesty. The writer next prays for a long and peaceful reign for King George V.

24-PARGANAS  
VARTAVAHA,  
May 17th, 1910.

53. The *24-Parganas Vartavaha* [Calcutta] of the 17th May says that the many noble acts of head and heart which His late Majesty Emperor Edward VII did within his short reign of ten years will perpetuate his sacred memory in the history of the world. His Majesty did much to establish peace among the different Powers, and his death is an irreparable loss to the world.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
May 17th, 1910.

54. Considering that to the Hindus the Sovereign is a God, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th May suggests that as a mark of mourning for the death of the late King-Emperor, the Hindus should on the day of His late Majesty's funeral offer up prayers in temples for his soul's peace, hold *Sankirtans*, and feed the poor.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
May 14th, 1910.

55. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th May reproduces in full His Majesty's message to the Viceroy and says:—  
Our Emperor has by his greeting given his Indian subjects great satisfaction. They are gratified to find His Majesty holding out all the gracious promises mentioned in this message, and they pray that God may help him to fulfil them. May His Majesty's reign be one long period of peace and prosperity, devoid of all ill-feelings and animosities! May His Majesty's subjects succeed in earning the confidence and love of their rulers and co-operate with them in the work of administration!

BIR BHARAT,  
May 15th, 1910.

56. According to the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 15th May one of the the three important items in the Royal Declaration are:—

(1) The administration of India can be made easier by infusing a little more of sympathy into it.



These, says the paper, are sweet words which inspire the hope that Anglo-Indian officials will show more sympathy with the people and the Indians will have more of self-government. The soft influence of the Queen-Empress will reduce the hardness of the administration. Recalling the words of Queen Victoria to the Prime Minister in which the latter was asked to re-write the Proclamation after the Mutiny of 1857, in a language breathing sympathy etc., as became a woman who was addressing her foreign subjects, the paper hopes to hear a similar tone when Queen Mary will rule with His Majesty King George V.

The Indians appreciate kind treatment as they resent a treatment which is the reverse of it. If Lord Curzon had not abused the people when partitioning Bengal and if some Anglo-Indians had not objected to the wearing of shoes in their presence by the Indians, there would be no unrest in the country, and there would be no bombs and pistols. Lord Curzon's abusing the Hindus and Sir B. Fuller's making of the Musalmans his "pet wife" may be declared to be the cause of the unrest.

The King's declaration has, therefore, created a hope that the Indians will receive better treatment during the present reign and they pray for Their Majesties' long life.

The whole of India is just now bewailing the loss of their beloved sovereign and if the Anglo-Indians avail themselves of this opportunity to treat the people kindly all their complaints would turn into praise.

It is well known that the Indians who purchase tickets for a railway are treated and carried to their destination like so many sheep. When the Viceroy goes out, the people who come to see him have either to suffer from the blows of the batons of the police or to stand in a corner and be content with only a glimpse of the Viceroy. If an Indian visits a court of law he is driven away from place to place till he becomes sick of it. We are being ruled by the same Sovereign who rules over the English. Why should the Indians alone be accorded such treatment then? There would be no dispute if the Indians are treated well. If our present king can secure better treatment for the Indians they would with lifted hands bless His Majesty. Will His Majesty grant self-government to the people of India and thereby fulfil their hearts' desire? If he does he will be virtually looked upon as their saviour. The educated Indians are trying to save their countrymen from the ravages of famine and plague, but there is need of Royal assistance and it is hoped our Government will not turn its face away from it. Thirty crores of Indians are with uplifted arms asking for what is otherwise difficult for them to get. Will His Majesty grant them what they ask for?

57. The *24-Parganas Vartavaha* [Calcutta] of the 17th May thinks it very fortunate for India to have got a good and able Sovereign like His Majesty Emperor George V, and is confident that his reign will be marked by much good done to India, a very intimate knowledge of which His Majesty obtained during his visit to this country.

24-PARGANAS  
VARTAVAHA,  
May 17th, 1910.

58. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 12th May has the following:—

"Coronation of the new Emperor." We offer our cordial greetings to George V, the newly crowned King of England and Emperor of India. To us Hindus the worship of images is prescribed by our religion. We always worship our Sovereign's person; we have no idea of the abstract ruling power. The inviolable decree of Fate has made the late Emperor Edward VII quit this world; he has left the scene of his worldly activity for another. His sudden departure has shattered all our hopes, disturbed our mental equilibrium, and has cast a deep gloom of sorrow over the land. But neither grief nor happiness lasts in the world for ever, but they come and go one after the other as dictated by some inscrutable law of God.

NAYAK,  
May 12th, 1910.

One King has gone and another has come. One scene in the drama of life has been shifted to give place to another. The tears of grief which had been flowing for the death of the one have been dried up, and our eyes are now shedding tears of joy at the accession of the other. Thus indeed moves the wheel of life. One who was so dear to us is gone, and another has come



in his place. And while parting with the one with a tearful eye, we welcome his successor with a cheerful eye.

But there is in this sorrow and in this joy a new force of attraction which is felt by the Hindu, and the Hindu alone. Anger or mortification may at times hide it from view, but it asserts itself immediately after. It is this force of attraction which takes the shape of loyalty to the Sovereign, which no amount of discontent or unrest can destroy. It is for this reason that we have always emphatically said that sedition is a thing to which the Hindu, than whom there is none who can show better fortitude, is a perfect stranger. That which has so long been called sedition is nothing but an outward expression of the mortification he has felt at being wronged—nothing but a plaintive prayer for the relaxation of the rigours of bondage. Does such a person as the Hindu deserve contempt or to be ruled by repression? No, never. To understand him and to know what he feels one must be like him. To rule over him it is necessary to give up the policy of repression and to adopt the policy of conciliation and sympathy.

Let England celebrate the coronation in whichever way she likes, but we wish that in our country the ceremony may not be accompanied only by roaring cannon, fluttering flags, and blazing illumination, but that it may be marked by the removal of the sufferings of the ailing and the distressed, the mitigation of the persecution of those that are oppressed and the driving away of all discontent and unrest.

PALLIVARTA,  
May 10th 1910.

59. The *Pallivarta* [Bongong] of the 10th May says that while Queen Mary was in India the sweetness and amiability of her conduct won the heart of everybody here. And both Her Majesty and Her Imperial consort evinced great love for India. May the reign of the new Emperor be happy and peaceful.

HITAVADI,  
May 13th, 1910.

60. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th May speaks in the highest terms of the personal virtues of Queen Mary. She is described as a most accomplished lady versed in many European languages. Besides she is a skilled nurse, needlewoman, and cook. An ideal housewife, she makes it a point to prepare some dishes with her own hand daily for those she loves. She is averse to all personal finery and her modesty and quietness of demeanour and affability struck a Bengali lady who talked to her at the Calcutta Purdah party in 1905 as more what one might expect to find in an Indian lady than in a European one.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
May 13th, 1910.

61. In its leading article the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th May refers in touching language to the Dowager Queen's message to her subjects. With great feeling the writer calls her mother and says:—

The Hindu who adores his mother as the emblem of the Cosmic Power, the Divine Protectress of the universe, the Hindu who gives his mother a position even higher than that of the gods, that Hindu will not be able to restrain his tears on reading Queen Alexandra's message. To-day the crowned Queen of the British Empire, the widowed Empress, places before her subjects her only son and daughter-in-law, and says:—"I make over to your loving care, my son, the sole support of my old age, my all in this world: my son will follow in the footsteps of his father and will be like him; the love and respect which you bore to his father, my son also deserves; I make over to your hands my fatherless son, the treasure of a widow; give your loving protection to this gift of a sorrow-stricken woman." None but a mother can speak such words—the Queen-mother is our Emperor's mother, and occupies a mother's position to her subjects. This is why she has made over the son of her womb to her subject-sons. No people will feel the beauty and grandeur of this gift so well as the Hindus, for to the mother the Hindus bestow their devotion, their fealty and their adoration.

We Hindus are debarred, O mother, from directly honouring your sterling gift; otherwise we could have shown how well your children can place a mother's gift on their heads. Our *Puranas* speak of Jagadamba (Siva's consort) having made a gift of her son Kartikeya to the gods; of Kausalya (Rama's mother) having given her son Rama to the care of Rishi Visvamitra. But we know not of such a gift being ever made within recent epochs. In



wonder and admiration therefore we pray to God, with tearful eyes and joined palms, for the welfare of the Emperor-son.

This prayer of the poor will be the first to reach the Throne of God, for that Throne is always moved by the prayers of poor Indians. Our prayer, O mother, will keep all evil away from your son; with our eyes towards Heaven we have honoured your son as our sovereign. Every honest mother's son in India must be loyal to your son, must keep the mother's gift on his head. Have no fear, O mother; the gem of your eyes will become the gem of the world's eyes. To be loyal is our religion; to serve the sovereign is our duty. Besides this, we value a mother's gift more than all the riches of the world. And, O mother, you have given us such a King and such a Queen! Long, long have we not received such a gift. This precious and priceless gift will always be to us a most cherished treasure.

62. In referring to the Queen-Dowager's recent message to the public,

"The thanks of the Queen-Dowager."

the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 14th May points to the word "poor" in the passage "From the depths of my poor broken heart" as indicating

a recognition on the part of the Queen-Mother of the powerlessness of man, and of his dependence on God, a spirit of trust in a ruling Power higher than earthly Kings. It comes straight from the heart of a woman sorely afflicted by earthly woes, but sustained by piety.

The people of India will accept subjection to a King or to a Royal Family much more readily than to a so-called ruling power. Indeed in their eyes, a ruling power without a King is unintelligible. A democracy such as prevails in France and America cannot, therefore, be liked by Indians, as going against the grain of their nature, so to speak, as according ill with the spirit of culture which is the prevailing note of their whole life.

63. The *Alpanch* [Bankipore] of the 8th May says that a correspondent

Cow-killing.

has furnished chapter and verse from the holy *Koran* in support of the sacrifice of cows in opposi-

tion to the views of the Hindus, who say it is not permissible by the *Koran*. A few Muhammadans, ignorant of their religious precepts, have also joined their Hindu friends in this erroneous view in order to earn their daily bread.

64. Referring to the unseating of the Mohanta of Sitakund, the *Samay*

"Unseating through marriage."

[Calcutta] of the 13th May observes:—

Hindu Mohanta are vowed to celibacy; and since this sacred vow has been broken by the Mohanta of Sitakund, it is perhaps well that the local Endowment Committee have unseated him. But it is a well known fact that Mohanta are not rare who lead the lives of veritable profligates and yet nobody thinks of unseating them. Such a thing is a standing disgrace to the Hindu community. It is a pity that the Religious Endowments Bill which the late Ananda Charlu and Dr. Rasbihari Ghosh tried to get passed has fallen through twice. It is high time that the Government exercised some control over our religious endowments.

65. It is a fashion with the whites, writes the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta]

The Pennsylvania murder.

of the 14th May, to describe the Blacks as the embodiment of everything that is savage and cruel.

But the recent atrocious murder of an officer of the Pittsburg Washington Coal Company of Pennsylvania by a number of miners shows what the "civilised" White is capable of doing. Oh! for a Gibbon, Marshman, Wilson or Hunter to record in undying letters this act of "civilised" butchery!

66. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 14th May is glad and reassured to

A Hindu league in Calcutta.

know that steps are being taken to constitute a Hindu league in Calcutta. Unless the Hindus gain

strength by combination, they will not survive in the struggle for existence.

67. In an article under the heading, "Rulers and the Ruled," the

"Rulers and the Ruled."

*Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th May writes:—

Viscount Gladstone is learning the Dutch language so that he may address the Boers in their own language when he takes up the Governorship of South Africa. It is needless to say that if the rulers can talk to the ruled in their (of the ruled) own language the task of administration will be rendered much easier for they can then obtain first-hand knowledge of the wants and grievances of the people and can mix with them freely. It is a pity that none

NAYAK,  
May 14th, 1910.

ALPANCH,  
May 8th, 1910.

SAMAY,  
May 13th, 1910.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
May 14th, 1910.

BASUMATI,  
May 14th, 1910.

DAILY HITAVADI,  
May 14th, 1910.



of our Viceroy's cares to learn any Indian language. There was only one Governor-General, Lord Lawrence, who could thus learn the minds of the people. Lord Dufferin also had some knowledge of Arabic. Many of our past Lieutenant-Governors were well versed in Hindi, Urdu or Bengali. Our present Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Edward Baker, speaks Bengali very fluently. The names of Stevens, Beighton, Skrine, Cotton, etc., will always be fondly remembered by Bengalis because of their intimate knowledge of the Bengali language which enabled them to move among and mix freely with the people, who used to open their hearts to them without restraint. You English are our rulers. We obey your laws, learn your language, adopt your civilisation, manners and habits, and, in fact, mould our lives after the ideal set up by you. It is not proper, therefore, that while we should do so much to be like you, you should not care for anything that is ours—that you should not learn our language nor understand our manners and customs, nor form any idea of our thoughts and feelings. We are loyal to you, and why should you not be loving to us? You do not know how happy we should have felt if we could find any of our Viceroy's talking to us in Hindi or Bengali. If our Viceroy's really wished to win our affection and love, if they knew how to love us, they would surely have tried to learn any of the Indian Vernaculars. No one can really feel how gratified the Boers will be when Lord Gladstone addresses them in the Dutch language. If the loyalty of the Boers be valued so much as to make it necessary for their Governor-General to learn their language, why should it not be equally important for our Viceroy's to learn Hindi? It is for this reason that we suggest that the Duke of Connaught should be our Viceroy after Lord Minto. His Royal Highness has spent some years of his life in India and knows the country and its people very well. He is also well versed in Hindi. We are confident that all sedition will be at an end if His Royal Highness becomes the Viceroy.

Affection or respect or love is all a matter of give and take. When we are loyal to our rulers, our rulers ought also to be affectionate to us; or else the ties of love that bind us can never be permanent. The sad death of Emperor Edward VII has created between our rulers and ourselves a new union in a new, great, common grief. We ask our rulers to be from now the rulers of our hearts as they are of our bodies. We want kind words, good treatment and love. Shall we not get them?

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
May 17th, 1910.

68. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 17th May strongly deprecates questions like those lately put in Parliament by Messrs. Ramsay Macdonald and Keir-Hardie about Aravinda Ghosh as having a tendency to promote ill-feeling between the rulers and the ruled at a time when all efforts should be directed to the quelling of the prevailing unrest. No conflict between the power of the rulers and that of the ruled is at all desirable in the present condition of things in India. While we hold this, however, we cannot approve of Mr. Montagu's reply to those questions. We agree with him in the praise of the Indian Courts, which are the glory of British rule here, but we cannot think he was happy in saying that Mr. Macdonald's question would intimidate the Indian officials from doing their duty. To this sort of argument Mr. Macdonald could well have retorted that Mr. Montagu's reply would act as an incentive to dereliction from duty. As we say, the courts here are worthy of praise, but admittedly not all the subordinate courts are so deserving. Both Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Montagu erred in overstating their side of the case. By all means efforts should be made to improve the Indian judiciary and police, but no quarrel with that object is to be desired now.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
May 7th, 1910.

69. Continuing its article on "Sales for arrears of revenue" reported in the last week, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 7th May goes on with its remarks in refutation of the two of the arguments by which the enhancement in the Government revenue payable by the temporarily-settled estates in Orissa,

The economic condition of the landholders in Orissa as affected by the enhancement of Government revenue in the last Settlement.



effected in the last settlement concluded in 1898-99, is sought to be justified, viz.—(1) that only 54 per cent. of the gross assets has been taken by Government as revenue while a higher percentage, namely, 64, was taken in the old settlement of 1837-45; and (2) that the gross assets on which the revenue has been assessed have risen from Rs. 21,38,000 in 1837-45 to Rs. 38,68,000 in 1898-99, the time of the last settlement. The writer meets the first argument by saying that if 64 per cent. was then taken, it must have been taken in consideration of the ample resources which were then left to the assesses in the shape of (1) prospective income accruing from the reclamation of culturable waste lands, and (2) profits arising from various other sources. In support of these remarks, it is contended that the quantity of culturable waste lands, excluding grazing grounds, etc., has been reduced from 54 lakhs of acres in the old settlement of 1837-45 to only 72 thousand and odd acres in the last settlement of 1898-99. Moreover, at the time of the old settlement the *pahi* tenants who formed the bulk of the tenantry were mere tenants at will. This circumstance furnished to the zamindars a very fruitful source of income in addition to other sources of profit, such as the right of levying fees on miscellaneous items, and appointing and dismissing some village servants. These resources do not exist now. It is also urged in this connection that the percentage of 54 now taken by Government in Orissa is not in keeping with the percentages taken in other temporarily settled provinces such as the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the North Western Provinces.

As to the second ground of justification, viz., the increase of the assets from Rs. 21,38,000 in 1837-45 to Rs. 38,68,000 by the time of the last settlement, it is contended that, apart from the question whether the whole of this increase rests upon a solid foundation and is capable of actual realisation by the landlords concerned, the great changes that occurred during the interval between the old and new settlements, affecting the economic condition of the Orissa zamindars, such as the increase in the number of the landlords by 60 per cent., the rise in the prices of the necessities of life, the increase in the cost of education, the imposition of additional taxes and the enhancement of existing ones, all tend to make it clear that there was hardly room for enhancement of Government revenue by 54 per cent. Again, the present enhancement tells more heavily on the petty zamindars paying Rs. 50 as revenue, who form the bulk of the landed interest in Orissa.

70. The Athgarh correspondent of the *Gargatbasini* [Talcher] of the 7th May thanks Miss Suranghee, a lady doctor in that State, for the very good work which she is doing in her humble sphere. It is said that she has saved many ladies from imminent danger arising from the throes of child-birth.

71. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 7th May bitterly complains that the Uriya language is not used in important matters connected with the Railway administration, so far as the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is concerned, though the Uriyas form the bulk of the passengers travelling on that railway line from Calcutta to Waltair, and from Kharagpur to Sambalpur. The railway tickets are not printed in Uriya; the number of persons to sit in each railway carriage is not written in Uriya. The non-employment of the Uriya language in these and such other matters on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line causes great hardships and harassments to the poor Uriya passengers. The writer invites the attention of the Railway authorities to this serious grievance of the Uriyas, with a view to have it redressed as soon as practicable. The writer also suggests that a larger employment of Uriya officers, who are fairly available now-a-days, in the Railway Department would also go a great way in removing the difficulties of Uriya passengers.

72. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 15th May states that cholera is increasing in virulence in the Balasore town, and that three boys of the Balasore Zilla School have died of the fell disease.

73. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 7th May states that in spite of the remedial measures adopted by the Balasore Municipality, cholera is increasing in severity in the

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GARGATBASINI,  
May 7th, 1910.

UTKALBARTA,  
May 7th, 1910.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,  
May 15th, 1910.

UTKALDIPIKA,  
May 7th, 1910.



Balasore, town, and has destroyed entire families in some cases, and observes that tank-water, which is the only source of water-supply available to the people of the Balasore town, becomes polluted by cholera patients and then tends to increase and spread the disease. The writer therefore advises the Balasore Municipality to sink wells and devise some other means by which the townspeople of Balasore may get pure water for drinking and cooking purposes.

**SAMVAD VAHIKA,**  
May 5th, 1910.

74. A correspondent of the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 5th May writes to say that an Association, styled "The Utkal Young Men's Association" has recently been started in the Balasore town under the presidency of Babu Upendra Nath Gupta, B.A., Headmaster of the Balasore Zilla School. Its object is to improve the moral, intellectual and physical condition of young boys, by directing their zeal and energy in proper channels, encouraging mutual help and co-operation in intellectual pursuits and providing suitable means for physical culture.

**UTKALDIPIKA,**  
May 7th, 1910.

75. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 7th May publishes in brief the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Utkal Association, which was held on the 30th April last, and is sorry to state that it was attended by only 21 members on that day. The annual report read by the Secretary to the Association contained a review of the work done by the Association during the year under report, most of which dealt with legal, social, educational and industrial matters. The article concludes with a warm and grateful appreciation of the splendid services rendered to the country by the veteran President of the Association, the Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E.

**UTKALDIPIKA,**  
May 7th, 1910.

76. A correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 7th May writes to say that a monster meeting was held on the 1st May at Baripada, the capital of Mayurbhanj State, with the object of bidding farewell to the Maharaja of that State, who is proceeding on a journey to foreign countries for the improvement of his health. About 2,000 persons, including members of the Raj family, State servants, sirdars, students and others, were present at the meeting. The reading of some Vedic texts and musical entertainments formed part of its proceedings. Many persons, including the State pleader, Babu Gopalananda Das, B.L., delivered speeches suited to the occasion and all wished the Maharaja a happy return. The Maharaja brought the proceedings to a close with a nice little speech.

**UTKALBARTA,**  
May 7th, 1910.

77. A correspondent of the *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 7th May writes a long letter on the predominance of the Bengalis in Orissa, in which it is pointed out that the Bengalis monopolise every lucrative employment in Orissa at the expense of the Uriyas, the children of the soil. The Uriyas who are simple and faithful, are at present being deceived and insulted by the Bengalis at every step. The writer is, however, satisfied to find that the Uriyas have begun to grasp the real situation and are trying to rise equal to the occasion. They have started a separate association of their own, styled the "Uriya Association" as distinguished from the old "Orissa Association." This new association is determined to work for the true interests of the Uriyas.

**UTKALBARTA,**  
May 7th, 1910.

78. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 7th May points out that the Subarnapur Middle Vernacular School in Banki is showing good results and recommends that it should be converted into a Middle English School with an adequate staff of teachers, as prayed for in the petition of the school committee to the Vice-Chairman of the Cuttack District Board.

**SAMVAD VAHIKA,**  
May 5th, 1910.

79. Referring to the *Karmayogin* sedition case, the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 5th May fails to understand the reason why the Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta refused bail to Manomohan Ghose, the printer and publisher of the *Karmayogin* newspaper, which however, was subsequently granted by the Calcutta High Court. The writer also does not approve of the action of Arobindo Ghose in hiding himself from public view after the issue of a warrant for his arrest.



80. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 7th May appears in mourning and deeply mourns the sad demise of His Most Gracious Majesty, the King-Emperor Edward VII. This melancholy intelligence reached Calcutta by 8-30 A.M. on Saturday the 7th instant and immersed the whole city in a sea of grief.

UTKALBARTA.  
May 7th, 1910.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;  
*The 21st May, 1910.*



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# REPORT (PART II)

ON

## NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

### Week ending Saturday, 21st May 1910.

#### CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
List of native-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Special Department	247	(g)— <i>Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—</i>	
		Nil.	
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(h)— <i>General—</i>	
Nil.		A warning ... ..	249
		Self-Government ... ..	250
		Ditto ... ..	ib.
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		The Peshawar riots ... ..	ib.
(a)— <i>Police—</i>		Ditto ... ..	ib.
Nil.		Ditto ... ..	ib.
		The King's visit to India when Prince of Wales ...	ib.
(b)— <i>Working of the Courts—</i>		The Transvaal deportees ... ..	ib.
Transfer of the Court of the 3rd Munsif, Patna, to Barh ... ..	249	The Subordinate Judicial Service ... ..	ib.
		British injustice ... ..	251
		Political prisoners ... ..	ib.
		Sympathy of the rulers with the people ... ..	ib.
		Indian emigration ... ..	ib.
		The campaign against Malaria ... ..	ib.
		The Rajendrapur Train Dacoity case ... ..	ib.
(c)— <i>Jails—</i>		III.—LEGISLATION.	
Nil.		The Press Act ... ..	251
		Ditto ... ..	252
		IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
(d)— <i>Education—</i>		Nil.	
A plea for free compulsory primary education ...	249	V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
		Nil.	
(e)— <i>Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—</i>		VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
Government control over Municipal budgets ...	249	Promises of party politicians ... ..	252
Ditto ... ..	ib.	The death of King Edward and Indian loyalty ...	ib.
		The Victoria Memorial and the Federation Hall ...	ib.
(f)— <i>Questions affecting the land—</i>		A plea for law and order ... ..	ib.
Nil.		Astrological science and the comet ... ..	ib.



Report (Part II)

11

NATIVE-OWNED ENTERPRISES IN THE

1947-48

1947-48

1947-48

1947-48

1947-48

1947-48

1947-48

1947-48

1947-48

1947-48

1947-48

1947-48

1947-48

1947-48

1947-48



**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH  
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

*[As it stood on 1st January 1910.]*

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	K. P. Chatterji, age 46. Brahmin	4,000
2	"Behar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Monmatha Nath Dey, age 41, Pleader of Bankipore.	500
3	"Beharee" ...	Bankipore	Bi-weekly	Sham Sankar Sahai, Pleader, and P. P. Sharma of Muzaffarpur.	750
4	"Bengalee" ...	Calcutta	Daily	S. N. Banerji, Kali Prasana Sen, age 39, and Kali Nath Roy.	6,000
5	"Bihar" ...	Patna	Weekly	Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Pleader of Bankipore, age 36, Kayastha.	750
*6	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu.	500
7	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 41, and Koylash Ch. Kanjilal, Pleader, Sealdah Small Cause Court.	800
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Kesab Chandra Banerjee, B.A., age 46, Brahmin, and Panchanon Mazumdar, age 36, Hindu, Baidya.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Bai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 61, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	.....	500
11	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Do.	Editor's name not known for certain. Arabinda Ghose is one of the contributors to the paper.	2,000
12	"Kayestha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Jugal Kishore, age 37, Kayastha	500
13	"Mussalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans	500
*14	"National Daily"	Do.	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu	500
15	"Reis and Rayyet"	Do.	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 59, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
16	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Ch. Roy Chowdhry, age 69, retired Head Master of a Government College.	400
17	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Satyendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 32	3,000

\* The issue of these papers has been suspended for a time.



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

LAND OFFICE

67



## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (b)—Working of the Courts.

782. The *Bihar Herald* says that the number of applications made to the District Judge by litigants themselves for the transfer of their cases from the third court of Munsifs to some other local court shows clearly that the "so-called boon thrust upon" the people by Government is not by any means appreciated. "We confess", adds the journal, "we fail to see eye to eye with the Government in regard to this transfer directly in the teeth of the wishes of the litigants themselves."

BIHAR HERALD,  
7th May 1910.

Transfer of the Court of the 3rd  
Munsif, Patna, to Barh.

## (d)—Education.

783. Commenting on the ignorance and superstition exhibited by the villagers who committed the recent murders in Muzaffarpur, the *Telegraph* remarks that free and compulsory primary education is the real remedy for evils of this nature.

TELEGRAPH,  
14th May 1910.

A plea for free and compulsory  
primary education.

## (e) Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

784. Referring to the circular letter issued by Government vesting greater powers and more control over their budgets in the Municipalities of Howrah, Cossipur-Chitpur, Manicktola and Burdwan, the *Bengalee* remarks that this concession is much appreciated in all except Howrah, where, however, it would also be of value if the District Magistrate were to resign the Chairmanship and the Commissioners allowed to elect a Chairman from their own number.

BENGALUR,  
17th May 1910.

Government control over Muni-  
cipal budgets.

785. Commenting on the reservation to the effect that "the experiment should not be tried in Bihar at present" in connection with His Honor's recent order relaxing, to a certain extent, the control exercised by the executive authorities over municipal budgets, the *Bengalee* writes:—"The remark is the severest condemnation of the over-representation of Bihar, as compared to Bengal, in the local Council. Though the experiment of Local Self-Government, on the new and more liberal lines, cannot be tried in Bihar, the Regulations with a strange inconsistency have made Bihar, or more properly speaking the Patna Division, the predominant partner in the local Council. In local affairs, Bihar is not to be trusted with a free hand, but in the far more serious matter of determining the laws of the Province, it is to have a predominant voice. Could there be more downright inconsistency and illogicality?"

BENGALUR,  
17th May 1910.

*Ibid.*

## (h)—General.

786. Commenting on the warning administered to the keeper of the National Machine Press, Barisal, for publishing an article in the *Barisal Hitaishi*, entitled "Rejoicings all round," the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes: "Unfortunately, in the article in the *Hitaishi*, which is seditious in the opinion of the legal advisers of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the public, we must say, fails to detect any such tendency. And one cannot see, therefore, how the conductors might profit by the warning."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
11th May 1910.

A warning.



BENGALUR,  
11th May 1910.

787. The *Bengalee* writes: "Political aspirations are now a part of the moral and intellectual atmosphere we breathe and, indeed, of our very life. We cannot cease to

Self-Government.

believe actively in Self-Government not only as the panacea for all the difficulties that have recently arisen, but as a portion of the common heritage of the civilised man."

MUSALMAN,  
13th May 1910.

788. Congratulating King George V on his ascension to the throne, the *Mussalman* says, "His Majesty is now the head of a great constitutional monarchy; the only part

*Ibid.*

of the British Empire, where constitutionalism means almost nothing, is the great dependency of India, and we fondly hope His Majesty will be instrumental in our attainment of that goal which is the ultimate aim of all civilisation, viz., Government by the people themselves, and in our case Self-Government within the Empire."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
12th May 1910.

789. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the Hindu community of Peshwar are not aware whether the authorities

The Peshwar riots.

have taken any action to prevent a repetition of such gross incapacity on the part of the police as was witnessed during the recent Peshawar riots; in fact it would appear that the officers responsible have not been taken to task at all. "For example," says the journal, "the Kotwal who was in charge at the last riots is just where he was. He held the same responsible position when the Afridi Jirgah looted the Hindu money-changers and shop keepers in the bazar in broad daylight, and he could do nothing to protect them. He was Kotwal, too, at the similar loot preceding. And he not only remained Kotwal, though again and again he failed in his duty, but was made a Khan Bahadur. Indeed he was on the eve of being promoted to Deputy Superintendent when the last loot occurred."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
14th May 1910.

790. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* regrets that the Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Provinces has refused an audience

*Ibid.*

to the Hindu deputation which sought to approach him in connection with the Peshwar riots, and that no reply has been vouchsafed by Government to the representations for an open enquiry into the same occurrence, is regarded as "strange and inexplicable."

BENGALUR,  
14th May 1910.

791. The *Bengalee* in reporting the former incident remarks that it will cause profound disappointment to the Hindu community.

*Ibid.*

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
12th May 1910.

792. Commenting on King George's visit to India as Prince of Wales in 1908 the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:

The King's visit to India when Prince of Wales.

"At the time when His Royal Highness visited this country, a report was circulated to the effect that an official conspiracy had been formed to protect him from the evil influence of three daily papers of Calcutta, namely, the *Patrika*, the *Bengalee* and the *Statesman*, which was then under the editorial management of Mr. Ratcliffe. It was further alleged that some of the Indian authorities had at first made every attempt to prevent the Prince from coming out to this country and seeing the situation for himself. Failing in that attempt, the report went on, they resolved to keep a strict watch over the surroundings of the future Sovereign, so that no appeal from India might reach his ears. Of course, we could not vouch for the correctness of the above report. But all the same, we must say it was believed to be true by the general public."

BENGALUR,  
13th May 1910.

793. Commenting on the telegraphic report that sixty deportees from the Transvaal have arrived in Bombay, the *Bengalee* says:

The Transvaal deportees.

"We hope the Government of Bombay will move the Government of India for immediate retaliatory action. It is impossible to peruse the telegram without a sense of deep resentment against the treatment which is being accorded to our people. We hope the authorities will, without any avoidable delay, take necessary powers to prohibit the recruitment of indentured labour for South Africa and will put them into operation."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
13th May 1910.

794. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks why the concession, made to Deputy and Sub-Deputy Opium Agents in extending the application of the European Leave Rules, as laid down in the Civil Service Regulations, to their service, cannot also be granted to the officers of the Subordinate Judicial Service. "An impression

The Subordinate Judicial Service.



has somehow come to prevail," remarks the journal, "that the Government is not so attentive to the grievances of its judicial service as it is to those of its Police and Executive services, although the judiciary in this country may well be considered to be the keystone of the arch of the British-Indian Empire."

795. "Number Nip" contributes the following to the *Indian Mirror*:  
 British injustice. "The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* alludes to the case of Mr. Hari Raghunath Bhagwat, B.A., of the Marathi 'Vande Mataram' (now defunct) as a 'concrete instance' of British injustice. Our contemporary says: 'Now, could it not be taken in the light that since the Government of Bengal had taken no notice of the articles when they appeared, the accused considered them to be unobjectionable, and hence reprinted them?' I commend all this wisdom of Bagh Bazar to Sir Andrew Fraser who in the years of grace 1906 and 1907 'took no notice' of the precious stuff which was indulged in with impunity by *Yugantar*, *Sandhya*, *Nava Sakti* and similar rags."

INDIAN MIRROR,  
14th May 1910.

796. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes: "While in England political prisoners are treated as first-class misdemeanants, those in India are treated like hardened and depraved criminals. Why this difference, when Indians are as much the subjects of the King-Emperor as the English people?"

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
14th May 1910.

797. Of the Indian people the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks: "What they cannot bear to think of is that they should lose the sympathy of the ruling race here and that the latter should regard them as aliens in their own country."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
14th May 1910.

798. Discussing the emigration of indentured labourers from India for service in the colonies, the *Telegraph* writes: "We can in no way reconcile ourselves to the disguised slavery for which indenture is an euphemism. On the ground of humanity, morality and national self-respect, this indentured labour emigration system must be done away with."

TELEGRAPH,  
14th May 1910.

799. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that to check malaria should at the present time be the first concern of the Imperial Government, but that to hunt mosquitos without attending to drainage is mere waste of time and money.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
16th May 1910.

800. The *Bengalee* says: "In the Midnapore case, in the Barra Dacoity case and in some other cases that we could mention, persons were charged with offences of a very serious nature on the strength of evidence which entirely broke down during the trial, and the Judges as well as the public wondered how such grave charges could have been brought against respectable people on evidence of this character. The Rajendrapur Train Dacoity case is the latest of these. Is it too much to hope that it will prove to be the last?"

BENGALIAN,  
17th May 1910.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

801. Discussing the action of certain Magistrates in demanding security under the new Press Act, the *Hindoo Patriot* writes:  
 The Press Act. "In certain instances the open declaration of the Government, that proprietors of old newspapers and presses should not be required to furnish deposits, is being violated by over-zealous Magistrates. It has come to this that if the proprietor of an old press has to change the name of his press or to register the name of a new printer owing to the resignation or death of the old printer, he is required to furnish money deposits in the same way as a newspaper is required to do. Such action on the part of the Magistrate is calculated to produce a suspicion against the intentions and open declarations of the Government. Such a state of things is not at all desirable, and we think that it is highly necessary that special orders should be issued to all who have to administer the press law that the declarations of the Government in Council should be scrupulously respected."

HINDOO PATRIOT.  
17th May 1910.



AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
17th May 1910.

802. Referring to the action of certain Magistrates in demanding security under the new Press Act from the proprietors of existing presses and to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's suggestion that Local Governments be moved to issue a circular to Magistrates informing them that no security should be demanded from existing presses or newspapers so long as they do not offend by printing matter of the prohibited kind, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks: "It is gratifying to learn that the Bombay Government realises the evil of over-zealous administration of the press law and is about to issue, if it has not already issued, a caution to the Magistrates on this score. We fervently hope the other Local Governments too will see the advisability of following the example of the Bombay Government, without it being necessary for the public to move them in the matter."

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BENGALUR,  
11th May 1910.

803. The *Bengalee* remarks that party politicians and their supporters, when not in power, have often made promises to India which they have failed to fulfill on coming into power. For instance, the grievances of the Indians in South Africa were one of the avowed causes of the Boer War, yet these grievances have increased since the war ended.

BENGALUR,  
14th May 1910.

804. The *Bengalee* remarks that the universal manifestations of sorrow at the death of King Edward have had the important effect of convincing even the most sceptical of Anglo-Indian critics that the people of India are genuinely loyal.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
14th May 1910.

805. The following appears in the *Indian Mirror* among "Motley Notes" by "Number Nip": "Calcutta will, a few years hence, be in possession of two monumental follies—Curzon's Victoria Memorial Hall, an undertaking which has been rightly characterized by 'Max' as a 'wicked and wanton waste of public money,' and King Surrender Not's Federation Hall, where Bengali politicians talk of republics, while living, as they have always lived, a life of mutual discord and distrust."

BENGALUR,  
14th May 1910.

806. Referring to the men convicted in the Haludbari Dacoity case, the *Bengalee* says: "The whole tenor of the documentary evidence adduced against them may fairly be said to mark them as possessing more than the ordinary share of patriotic and religious devotion. And could there be a more ghastly mockery of Fate than that this youthful ardour and intensity of religious and patriotic feeling should seek and find expression in the commission of a dacoity? One such act may be well calculated to estrange the sympathies of thousands; and the work of political leadership in the country, always a task of extreme difficulty, is rendered impossibly hard. In these circumstances we most earnestly call upon the youth of the country so to shape and regulate their life, so to consecrate their patriotic devotion and divine spirit of service that has descended upon them, as to make every type of activity against the law and the sequent train of its blighting effects, impossible."

INDIAN MIRROR,  
15th May 1910.

807. Commenting on an astrologer's theory that the baneful effects of Halley's comet 'will continue to operate for a period of two years', the *Indian Mirror* says: "Those two years, be it noted, will be synchronous with the cyclic changes which we have often alluded to. It is noteworthy that the evil influence of the comet will be felt on the present occasion chiefly on water. All nations beyond the Indian Ocean, and especially those of Europe, have to be careful. Persons who travel by sea must needs be constantly careful. We do not wish to be alarmists. We merely state what is revealed by the astrological science, in the hope that those who are wise will profit thereby. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. It is not Halley's comet only that has to be reckoned with. The present year is expected to witness twice a conjunction



of six planets. So many planetary conjunctions in the space of a year were never heard of before, not, at any rate, by recent generations. We hope the wise amongst us will see at once how necessary it is at this juncture for all mankind to invoke the aid of God."

G. C. DENHAM,

*Special Asst. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl.  
of Police, Bengal.*

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT,  
7, KYD STREET,  
*The 21st May 1910.*



of six planets. So many planetary conjunctions in the space of a year were never heard of before, not at any rate, by recent generations. We hope the wise amongst us will see at once how important it is at this juncture for the human mind to invoke the aid of God.

G. O. HENMAN.

Office of the Bureau of the Census  
Washington, D. C.  
This is the first time